THE VOICE OF THE ARML.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. C. T.

A meeting, was called March 19th, 1864, at Camp Hill, near Petersburg, Va., by the non, commission officers and Privates of the 51st ergiment N. C. T., Clingman's brigade, for the purpose of recommending Z. B. Vance to their brethern in the field and their friends at home for Governor of North Carolina, and of denoun ing W. W. Holden. The meeting was called to order by appointing Serg't P. P. McKae, Co. D. to the chair and Serg't Thomas M. Moore See'y. After the President stated the object of the meeting. on motion, a commit ee of ten was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the septiments of the meeting. The following gendemen-were appointed. J. H. Lawhorn, Ca. A., W. J. Patterson, Co. B., S. T Croosland Co C., H. R Graham, Ce. D, G. W. Daffron, Co E., J. Adams, Co. F., J. W. Daniel, Co. G, Jas. K. Fields, Co. I. A. C. Walker, Co. K. The committee soon reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There are a few individuals in our beloved old State whose every effort is a direct attack upon the liberty of a free and noble race of men; whose whole course has had a direct tendeacy to cast reproach and infamy upon her fair name, and allienate brother from brother in a just and holy cause, whose journals have unceasingly pursued a course directly tending to weaken the army, and bring disgrace and infamy upon its deluded victims and their families, and detract from the gallant men the glory and renown of their victorious deeds, and pluck from them the rich crowns of laurels that entwine their victorious brows earned by deeds of gallantry, and daring upon a hundred battle fields; and whereas-W. W. Holden has proclaimed bimself a candidate for Governor of our State; a man who is a reproach to the homes of our fathers, and to the memory of the gallant horoes who have paid the price of liberty with there lives: a man whose political trickery is only measured by the extent of his inordinate ambition and, whose traitorous conduc is only equaled by the corruption of his heart, and fiendishness of his designs; whose hands are now crimsoned with the blood of deserters who fell victims to his artfull doctrines, and whose efforts to produce disaffection have been greefed with cheers by his yankee alles, therefore be it, Resolved, That all patriots should unite to

thwart the designs of W. W. Holden and his coadjutors, who are attempting to compromise the honor and dignity of our State by dishonerable compromises with the merciless and hated foe.

Resolved, That W. W. Holden has shown himself a traitor at heart, and a tory in principle, and most richly deserves the contempt of all good citizens, and that it would be a disgrace and an eternal shame to the chivalry of North Carolina, to elect him her chief executor.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every man having the character of the State at heart, to resist the poli ical agitation now being attempted to call a convention.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the present incumbent, Gov. Z. B. Vance. That he has shown himself a true patriot, a sagacious statesman, and a wise executive officer. That his able address to his fellow-citizens upon the condition of the country, meets our approbation most heartily, and that we will cheerfully support him for Governor at the ensuing election, and call upen our brother soldiers to sustain us in this effort to promote a true man, and preserve antarnished the integrity of our common country.

Capt. Stanford, of the 51st N. C. T., being called for, delivered a few perment and eloquent remarks. He was followed Col. by W. S. Devane, of the 61st N. C. T., who showed up the traitor Holden in his true light, in a forcible and eloquent speech. Capt. W. S. Norment, of the 57st N. C. T., yielding to repeated calls, addressed the meeting for a short

while in his happiest style. On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the gentlemen who so eloquently addressed it, and a committee of three, Major McDonald, of the 51st N. C. T., Capt. H. C. Rockwell and Mr. McGee, were appointed to request Gov. Vance to address our brigade at his earliest convenience.

A motion to publish these proceedings in the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, and that other papers be requested to copy; also that a copy t) be sent to Governor Vauce, was carried. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. M. MOORE, Sec'y.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT, N. C T. CAMP BURGWYNN, NEAR WILMINGTON.) March 9th, 1864.

At a meeting of the re-culisted men of Co H, 50th Reg't N. C. Troops, held this day, Serg't John McLean was called to the chair, and Corporals D. T. Jones and R. N. Parker requested to act as secretaries.

The following committee was, upon motion, appointed by the chair to, draft resolutions for the action of the meeting-viz: Sergetat William H. Pearson, Privates Niven Ray and Authony L. Parker.

After a short absence the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Co. H. do the war, let the time be long or short.

Resolved, When we entered the army, it was for the purpose of securing our liberty and inde-pendence, and that we do not intend to lay down our arms to rust until this object is accomplished.

Resolved, That this is a just and holy war, and altho' we desire an honorable peace, we will never prove recreant to the trust reposed in us by our dying brothers and comrades in arms on every battle-field from Bethel to Chicamauga.

Resolved, That we are soldiers, and are deter

mined to remain in the service of our country until the enemy is entirely driven from our soil Resolved. That we do most cordially endorse the patriotic course of our Chief Executive and Representatives in Co igress, in passing the Bill conscripting the principals of substitutes, and sus-pending the writ of "Habeas Corpus."

Resowed, That we ar opposed to the action of the so-called "Peace Meetings," and look upon them as calculated to invite the enemy to invade our soil; and that we will not support for office any one who is willing to compromise our rights in this manner.

Resolved, That it is with deep feelings of regret

and mortification that we have recently heard the resolutions passed at the " Peace Meetings" held in the midst of our homes in Harnett county, but feel confident that they do not reflect the popular

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen Martin; also to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Confederate and Fayetteville Observer

JOHN McLEAN, Chairman. D. T. JONES, S. N. PAEKNB, Secretaries

Admiral Dahlgren has returned to Washington, from a fruitless trip to obtain the body

of his son. The Union men of Kentucky have decided to call a State Convention at Louisville, May 28th to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention.

OLD SERIES,) VOL. V.

Death of Mrs. Beauregard.

Marguerite Caroline Deslonde, wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, died in New Orleans on the 2d inst, and was-buried on the 4th. Her funeral was the largest ever seen in New Orleans.

The Picayune, of the 4th, thus speaks of

her death, and describes her funeral :-Our obituary column yesterday recorded. the death of a lady in this city, so well and widely known and so enderly regarded by so many warm and affectionate hearts, that in ordinary times more than a mere announcement of her death would have been made in our columns. Belorging to one of the best Creole families in Louisiniana, closely connected with those who have held hon rable post tions in their country and abroad, known and esteemed by a large and loving circle of friends at the South, at the North, and in Europe, yet to none of these was she so warmly, so devote tly endeared, as she was to her husband, who was absent, and to her relatives and triends, who, night and day during the years of her illness, have watched by her bedside, have anticipated every possible want, and soothed her sickness with an unwearying devotion commensurate with, and comparable

with their love alone. When the immediate predecessor of the present Commanding General was in this department he personally tendered .o her an escort and every facility, if, and whenever, she should wish to join her husband. She was too weak, too ill to be removed. The devotion of this lidy to her husband, her love for him was such that she wou'd not allow her family toc mmunicate to him her critical position. Her sorrow and her sufferings have been respected even by strangers, to the day of her deat's and her entrance into the land where there is always

The body of Marguerite Caroline Deslonde, wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, was removed this morning from her residence, to the boat Nebraska, for conveyance to the Parish of St. John the Biptist, A larger throng was never ussembled at any private funeral in this city. As early as eight o'clock the street in' the vicinity of the house was crowded with people, a very large number of whom were ladies, who came from every part of the city. The house was filled and the adjacent streets were thronged. The Archbishop of the diocese and severel priests were to attendance to perform the funeral rites, and the coffin was profusely decorated with beautiful wreaths of

flowers. After the prayers, the body was taken to the boot, which lay at the foot of Esplanade street, and the coffin was followed by a procession that fairly filled the street from the levee to Rampart street. Mr. Theod. Guvol, Mr. Maspero, Mr. Jules Toledano, and Lieutenant Lefort, of the French war steamer Catinat, were among the pall bearers, with others whose names we did not learn this morning." Several thors and persons were present. Our limits this evening prevent a mere extended

account of the funeral. It is rare indeed that so large a funeral throng is assembled where all is so orderly and where not a single incident occurs to detract from the solemnity of the scene. The arrangements this morning were perfect and complete, and the thousands who attended the funeral testified by their presence their sincere respect for the memory of the deceased, and their sorrowing sympathy for her surviv-

ing friends. Over six thousand persons attended the deceased lady's funeral and the cortege was upwards of a mile in length. We understand it was the wish and intention of Major General Banks to have been present, but piresume his time was necessarily preoccupied at the inauguration ceremonies.

. Wanted.

LOR the cosuing Session, to begin in July, a P YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to J. D. BAIRD, Principal,

Tally Ho, N. C. mh 23-49-tf.

Notice.

Mosely Hall, March 19th, 1861. IN obedience to an order of the Confederate States Court for the district of North Carolina, and the district of Pamlico, notice is hereby given to all persons residing in the counties of Carteret, Craven. Jones and Onslow, who are indebted to ALIEN ENEMIES, and which indebtedness has been sequestrated to the use of the Confeder ate States' government, to appear at the following times and place for the purpose of paying the interest due on their notes and accounts.

As the public enemy has the capital towns of Carteret and Craven counties, refugees from said counties will appear at Goldal oro', on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of March. These residing in Jones and Onslow will meet at Trenton the 4th of April, and Jacksonville the 6th of April. If the defendants fail to pay this interest at the above mentioned times, the clerk will be ordered to issue execution immediately: C. S. WOOTEN,

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL-MINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

W. & W. R. R. Co., PRES'T OFFICE,

March 15th; 1864. TIHE tax due for the present year to the Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporacion, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this pasticular tax. S. D. WALLACE,

TOBACCO AT AUCTION. WILL BE SOL') AT TOWLES' AUCTION and Commission Store, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, 38 boxes of Manufactured Tobabco; two fine Gold Watches, and other goods.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

NOTICE. CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 23, 1864.

IN order to transact properly the largely increas-ing business devolving upon the Commandant of Conscripts, notice is hereby given that this office will be open to the public hereafter. from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The attention of all persons having business with the office is pecially invited to this notice, and a compliance with its requirements respectfully requested.

By order of Col. P. MALLETT,

Comm'dt of Conscripts. mh 24-50-d3twlt E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

DLANKS atness and spatch at THI Executed with

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Fen. 20, 1864. Treasury Notice as to Funding Under

Act of February 17, 1864. OTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66% cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other

bonds and credits. The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will

occur at the end of the month of March. (Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury

[No. 116.] An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds. Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America-do enact, That the holders of all Trea sury notes wove the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the

first day of January and July of each year. Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the fonding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the

year 1864, except export and import duties. Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding un-der the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever-circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act. shall be collected by deducting the same at the Trea urv, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided. and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixtysix cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, farther, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby

imposed. Sec. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public flues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issued, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof or he received into the Treasure holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holder of the new notes, or of the old notes. except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dellar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing inter st at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into

new notes. SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent, bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval atores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is

hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothe-cate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms be can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits. Sec 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dellars, or some nultiple of one hundred dellars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasure. tion of this act may either be registered or coupon

as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years. from their date.
Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasu y notes into which they are convertible, f not converted before the time fixed for taxing

if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April 1864.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the lat vection of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bends by some distinctive

mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the smount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding and notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

BEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore is sued of the denomination of are deliars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the lat of July, 1864, east, and nutil the 1st of October, 1866, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

BEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the lat day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

Sec. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore

Sec. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passag of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable remi-a nually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificales shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Suc. 15: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the

several States as he may deem expedient.
SEC, 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shal forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall, secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy. Sec. 17. The 42d section of the act for the asessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby reperled.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax and further issue of Treasury notes, approved of thirty-three and one-third cents for every del March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter lar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax deemen to be a bond, to issue to such bolder a shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and | bond therefor upon the terms provided by said

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. Quartermaster's Office C. S. A., } RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th; 1864.

DY prees from the Secretary of War, but one Passenger train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Righmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those traveling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point, by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office.

W. E. PEIRCE. Capt. & A. Q. M.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. (O., RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby eiven that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not confederate currency.
only in the present Confederate currency.
W. W. VASS,
Treasurers by this Company, and not collected, are payable

Cryice OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co. RALEIGH. March 10, 1864.

This Company Intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will onand after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two.

W. W. VASS. mh 11-29-leap1 Treasurer.

IRON CASTINGS.—I have both Vesuvius and Rehoboth Furnaces in Lincoln county, N. C., in full blast, and I will execute all kinds of Plow and Machinery Castings to order, on shert notice when the paterns are furnished. S. B. OATES. Lincolnton, N. C., March 12-40-d12t

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is herepy given to a'l concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on regulators of hydrogen by I will receive the tax due thereon at the same

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or argiect to make return and pay their taxes.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

Collector for Wake County.

Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.) RALEIGH, March 13, 1864.

A LL BANKS, CORPORATIONS OR PERsons holding CHECKS on this Bank, are
hereby metified that they must be presented on or
before 28th March, or they will be paid only in
the present issue at par, or in four per cent. bonds.
mh 13—41 d15t

C. DEWEY, Cash.

GENERAL ORDERS,

N C OU B A G E HOME MANUFACTORY.

Wanted -100,000 FUR SKINS. The undersigned are Manufacturing HATS at Statesville, N. C., and wish to purchase the above amount of FURS, for which they will pay the bighest prices, or exchange for Hats.

WANTED also, 1000 lbs. of WOOL on the same terms. For particular annly to us.

terms. For particulars apply to us. WITTKOWSKY, & Co. Statesville, March 14.

NK! INK!! INK!!!—A few more gross of BLACK INK, now ready. Confederate bills large or small taken. Price per gross, \$50.

mh 15—42-di0t* BRANSON & FARRAR. WANTED .-- A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Cotton for Sale. 200 BALES, MORFOR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing, to buy will address S. T. Wilden, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain satted where

mh 22-48 d10t3taw otice to Kon-Conscripts -- I no and will receive 25 or 30 more rec

Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864.

under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket ar

bed opread, and come propered to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATIMEW P. TAYLOR, at the
Arsenal.

Licut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

Mrs. H. W. Miller:
By the Month,
Daily board do

Bank of North Carolina.

A LL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank. Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same he drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 per sent. Bands of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

JUST ARRIVED III BLACK CLOTH, OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming,
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS. C. M. FARRISS'.

FINE CASSIMERES. GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE,
At C. M. FARRISS'.

GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE,
At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carelina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

wanteb.—Five or six experienced Journey-men Tailors. The very best prices paid. March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS. PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,) RALEIGH, March 14, 1864.

RALEIGH, March 14, 1864.

OLDIERS at home on furlough, residing in Raleigh, who do not, immediately on arrival, register a duplicate of said furlough at this office. (stating date of commencement, and end of same, and by whose order,) will be subject to arrest.

SAMUEL, B. WATERS, 12h 15-42 d12t

Capt. & Provost Marshal.

EE HERE.—Bring in your accounts before the 26th of March, or you will be paid in 4 per c.nt. bonds, or the old issue at par. BRANSON & FARRAR.

mn 10--42-10t

ETROES FOR SALE .- On Saturday, the N 26th inst., will be sold. at ROCKY MOINT, Edgecombe County, TEN LIKELY NEGROES Women, and Children and Boys, belonging to the estate of B. B. Armstrong, deceased. Terms made known on day of sale.

March 14. OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,)

MARCH 15, 1861.

MARCH 15, 1861.

THIS Company will not receive any more private freight for Petersburg until after the lst of April.

Mh 16-43 d15t.

Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

Notice. By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, a vacancy has ocurred in the Re-House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Henorable Samuel S. Christian, Representative electro the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my l'roclamation, making known the existence of engli vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes ne-

places established by law, and cast their voice acordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District,
who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to
cast their votes in this election on the SECUND
THURSDAY IN APRIL.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B.
[SEAL] VANCE, our Governor, Captain Generaland Commander in Chief, bath righted
these presents and caused the great seal
to be affixed.

Bone at the City of Ralegh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[Signed]
By the Governor. Z. B. VANCE. R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary. March 18, 1864. 43-12t.

CIRCULAR,

HEAD QUARTEES, POST Q. M. OFFICE, STEE DISTRICT, N. C., Grabam, March 11, 1864. TOR the information and guidance of producers and agents of articles of Tax in kind, the following orders received from Head Quarters, Richmond and Raleigh, are respectfully submitted:

1. When producers refuse to deliver their produce to the authorized agents, the estimates are sent to the collectors to bring a sait and collect the money, with a penalty for refusing to deliver of five hundred per cent. additional, instead of fifty as heretoture. fifty as heretofore

2. This order applies to all taxable produce

whatsoever.

3. The producers when distant from depots, are now obliged to haul their, produce twelve miles hastead of eight, as heretofore, and the excess over that distance will be paid by the Quartermaster

at Government prices.

4. Farmers are called upon to pay their bacon immediately, that it may be forwarded to the army. Hog round is the form in which it should be presented.

be presented.

5. The title tobacco will be collected by order of W. N. Shelton, Yanceville. Agents are cautioned against receiving the same.

6. All titles must be paid over to the agents prior to the 1st of May next, in default thereof, the assessors' estimates will be threed over to the sollector who will issue warrants of distress, with the penalty ansexed.

CHARLES E. KLEG, Capt. & Fost Q. M.

Rarch 21 47-d6t.

PRODUCERS in the county of Johnston will deliver one tenth of their corn, tax in kind, to br. John R. Beskwith, County Counties or, for the use of the families of infligent coldium. on an MARRA Universit Some has

JOB WORK of every description will be exs can be done in the Southern Confidency.

A LL Checks and Requestions of this Company now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency.

W. W. VASS Trens.

37-dt25.

TREASURT DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. RICHMOND, March 11th, 1864.

THE following Depositaries are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA;

Henry Savage, C. B. Harrison, A. C. Williameet John W. Sandfor E. B. Borden, J. B. Batchelor, W. M. Pippen, C. S. Winstead, John W. Hunter Yancey Jones, James Calloway, E. J. Erwin, C. A. Carlion, W. W. McDowell, M. W. Jarais, Samuel B. Lowe, W. M. Reinhards, H. B. Hammond John M. Worth, J. H. Haughton, l. H. Lindeay, Russel H. Kingebury, Hallfax.

H. J. Harvey, Gicero F. Lowe, John M. Kirkland, Hillaboro'. Wilmington. Bank of Cape Fear, In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes."

They are the following:

Maj. J. H. Harman, Q. M. Lt-Gen. B. S. Ewell's
Corps, Orange C. H., Va.

Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt-Gen. A. P. Bill's
Corps, Orange C. H. Va.

Maj. N. H. Fitzhugh, Q. M. Maj-Gen J. E. B.
Stuart's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.

Maj. E. McMahon, Q. M. Mak-Gen. J. C. Breck. Maj. E. McMahon, Q. M. Maj. Gen. J. C. Breck-chridge's Division, Dublin Depot. Va. Maj. E. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn. Maj. E. H. Ewing, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. B. Houd's Corps, Dalton, Ga.
Capt. Y. S. Patton, A. Q. M. Li-Gen. Hardee's

Corps, Dalton, Ga.
Capt. S. E. Norton, A. Q. M. Major-General
Wheeler's Division, Dalton, Ga.
Maj J. Y. Young, Q. M. Lt-Gen. Polk's Corps, C. G. MEMMINGER. mh 6-42-dtapil Bearetery of the Tressurv.

REP Daily-Wilmington Journal and Asheville

News copy till April 1.

ENROLLING OFFICE, 1 RALFIGH, March 14th, 1664.)
I'HE officers of town companies of 38th Regiment N. C. Militia will have complete Rolls of all persons between the ages of 18 and 46, (whether exempts, or having furnished substitutes, or detailed,) ready by the 1st day of April, 1864. Enrollment of 38th Regiment on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and

5th of April, at Raleigh Court-House.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
unb 15-42-d12t Capt. and Eurolling Officer NOTICE. - All persons having claims againt me as Trustee for the county of Wake, wh ther in sheeks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
mh 15-42-drapt.
J. F. HUFCHINGS.

Notice ... All persons Now Bolding or who may herafter kold cheeks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Curreney.

37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSOV. & Co.

Notice of the same AVING procured some genuine vaccine virue, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the General Haspital, No. 8, between the house of 10fand 2.

By order of Surgess F. E. Hirms, Medical Director General Haspitals, N. C.

E. B. HOLLAND,

A. Ass's. Surg. C. S A. A liners Wanted .-- A Number of Good II Copper Miners wanted at the Haywood Cop-per Mines for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned, near Haywood, Chetham county. J. M. BECK & CO. March 18, 1864.

SIGO REWARD.

RANAWAY PROM THE SUBSCRIBER THE
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RUSS HOLD SUBSCRIPT SUBSCR Notice:

WE are now prepared to receive and pay all ballances. Our customers and check holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

JOHN G. WHALAND & CO.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

WE are sufferised to appended. A. G. FOSTER, of Gamesph, a confident to represent
the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina
in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the
place of Econ. S. H. Christian, deceased.

mh 16-43 tde WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED to ansonnes WILLIAMP. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidale for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Mon. Samuel H. Christian, decease.

BLADDERS! PLADDERS! bave a sufficient quantity of Electors for present use, and have stoped beying this.

B. B. SAURDERS.

March 17-47-det and the Chapel Hill N. C.

WISH TO EMPLOY A MALE TEACHER to place the property of the party and and a liberty price will be gate and a liberty price will be gate and a liberty price will be gate a price of the party price will be gate and a liberty price wil

The Contederate.

D. E. MCBAE, A. M. COBMAN, Belitors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GOBMAN & Co.

PRIDAY, March 25, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Favetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

Northern News. The proclamation by Lincoln of another draft for two bundred thousand men, in addition to the five hundred thousand called for February 1st, has filled the North once more with apprehension and consternation. Many of the most influential of the press denounce it : but their tone is humble : and, as heretofore. they will growl and submit. Lincoln has his foot upon the yankee necks, and his is a hoosier foot, and weighs heavy. They must bear it. But there are some significant matters connected with this call. The five hundred thousand call has been frittered down by the " squaring of accounts," and the crediting of volunteers heretofore not accounted for; the call has been construed in a retroactive sense, and instead of working, forwards has worked backwards.

This, together with the pecuniary substitutes, have loft the yankee force not more numerous than of yore. In the language of the latest proclamation, this bran new two hundred thousand are to be drafted "for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve forca for all contingencies." It is evident that the efforts of our enemies heretofore have been a failure; and in sheer desperation this new threst is enunciated. Even now the draft is certainly not to begin until the 18th of Apriland not then, unless it be "practicable." Il may be that Lincoln is looking to complif. cations beyond the suppression of the rebellion; and hence, in this moment, when rumor & of foreign recognition, supported by the return of our commissioner to London, and the report ed critical state of affairs between the ranker & and France on the question of the Rappa hannock, there may be more than usual si nificance in this draft for their navy marin and for a contingent reserve by the Feder.

The following from the New York Time shows a desp-seated gloom in the yank mind. And well it may be so. A fearful re tribution is at hand for them. All the horror slaughters, devastations, robberies, persecu tions-to say nothing of the minor meanness. and thieveries of this war-are going to the " yankee home to roost," Discomfitted, disay pointed, defeated-terrible will be the intestidisorder, strife and fury, when this bafflmouster turns upon itself.

The clear duty of the Confederate peop' is to nerve up; to relax no effort; to depen on nothing but their own strength. Imbil the cheering influences of favorable indication but stop not in the path of preparation. Em late the undaunted action of Congress, at aid the government to repleaish the ranks of the army with every available man. Now it the time for officers having in charge the er rolment to ferret out, in every case, the shirker and skulker, and send him to him duty. When the Legislature meets we sha lay before it the cases of Exempts, and w shall appeal to it and to the Governor to in terpose no obstacle to the filling of the army Grand movements may be afoot, and inde pendence can be achieved this summer. Ros the extract from the New York Times:

"The fact that probably gives rise to the most wide spread despondency is, that we have as ye accomplished nothing in our spring operations.— The Florida expedition ended in a disaster; the grand cavalry raid in Alabama, under Gen Smith, was interrupted by appearently a very in ferior force; the mysterious invasion of Gen. Sher

ferior force; the mysterious invasion of Gen. Sher man's flying column brought back only a few thousand mules and negroes, and wasted the enemy's territory. We see nothing of the hand strategie in all this which was expected. Charleton, too, is as far from our grasp as ever. Mobil has hardly been attacked. We hear nothing that hardly been attacked. We hear nothing that hardly been attacked. We hear nothing the any success in Texas. Gen. Meade's great arm lies inactive in Virginia.

Behind all these unfavorable aspects—as the seem to the popular imagination—looms up the perilous question of finance. The debt is seen to be increasing enormously every day, while congress is not awake to the duty of corresponding increasing the taxation. The currency, beside its apparent expansion, is believed to be expanding in modes which are not seen, by the constant paying out of "certificates of indebtedness" and "five per cent notes." And worst sign of all, the extravagance of the people is growing at a fright extravagance of the people is growing at a fright

"Retired or Discharged."

We have been requested to furnish son information on this subject for the benefit c those concerned. "The act to provide an In valid corps' has relation as well to all officer musicians, privates and seamen, who had be come disabled in the service previous to the passage of the act, as to those who may be come so after. The instructions from the War department set forth that the applican must obtain the authority of their command ing officer to stand the examination, and that th application must be made through him. approved and retired they must report one in six months to a board of surgeons, unle prevented by physical disability. They re ceive their pay from post quarter-masters, an their clothing on requisitions from comman dants of posts where they are stationed their places of residence. They are entitle? to have their rations commuted at the rate of wae dellar and twenty-five cents per day, an I their pay and encluments continue so long e. they are retired, or if discharged, for and during the war, unless their disability should be removed.

Distillation Against the Law.

Our attention has been directed by soveral correspondents from different counties to the distillation of grain into apirituous liquous now being carried on in certain localities, is violation of the laws of the State. This thing has become a crying evil. We are credibly informed that the grain used by the distilleries now in operation, would far more than support the families of soldiers in the county from which one correspondent writes, where there are twelve or fifteen distilleries at work. Surely these victators of the law are not aware of their peril, or they would not persist in thus wickedly taking the bread from the mouths of the suffering people, to convert it into whiskey.

The State Convention, on the 21st of February, 1862, passod an ordinance that distillation should cease after the 15th of April, 1862; the ordinance to be in force until the 1st of January, 1868. On the 17th of December, 1862, the Legislature passed an act, punishing with fine and imprisonment the distillation offerain; and on the 11th of February, 1863, they passed an act amending the preceding act, by giving one

half the penalty to the inbrmer. It is the duty of magistrates, sheriffs and constables to have the parties arrested and bound over to court, and also to enter into bonds for their good behaviour; and all good, law-abiding citizens should lend their aid in suppressing these distilleries, which are setting at defiance the laws of the land, the public sentiment and the crying wants of the country.

There are now five known candidates for Congress in the 7th district, as follows: From Chatham, Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., Wm. P. Taylor and Capt. N. A. Ramsay, of the 61st regiment; A. G. Foster, of Randolph, and James M. Leach, of Davidson. Atl of the candidates, we believe, are openly for Gov. Vance, except James M. Leach, Esq. We understood that, this last, made a speech at Anson the other day, and was replied to by Gen. Dargan, on the Holden question. Mr. L. was "rather fishy." By the by, is this Lieut. Col. Leach, formerly of the 21st N. C. regiment, (Kirkland's?) Our memory inclines to the idea that there was once such an officer in the service, but we have lost sight of the battle in which he was captured. Indeed we were not aware that he had been a prisoner, until we received the letter which we published a day or two since. Are there any more aspirants for honors in the 7th district? Entries may be made-the books are not closed The election will take place on the 3rd Thursday in April. The soldiers will vote on the 2nd Thursday. This is a jovial time for running. Let there be a grand Derby. If there should be forty entered, a long, shaggy pony, tough and thick hided, from Mr. Holden's stables, that we know of, might "run well in the bunch," and would be a worthy winner, as the times go. Alleyes are now upon the "Derby," and sport is expected.

A letter from a member of the 55th N. C. Regiment, says: "So far as the army is concerned, we belive the placing in service a portion of the Militia officers, would do more for Gov. Vance, than anything he could do. "-See also a communication from the 3d N. C. Cavalry, referring to the "Militia officers, Squires and Constables," who are kept at home, having no duties to perform. The army feels keenly on this subject, and the monstrances of the soldiers who are in the field themselve, should not be disregarded.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.-We learn verbally and from our exchanges that the prospect of the wheat crop is encouraging. late rains have brought it out wonderfully, and a farmer told us the other day that the prospect was as good now as is usually at this season of the year.

The Washington correspondent of the New

York Tribune writes: General Grant will return to Washington in eight or ten days, and commence-at once the herculean task of re-organizing the Army of the Potomac, preparatory to a vigorous offensive spring campaign. He will take the field in person at the head of the army, and direct its

first movements in spring.

This change seems to meet with great favor in the North. The Philadelphia Inquirer says

This will insure unity of action and concentration of purpose. It is likely that we shall now have the war conducted on a plan corresponding to the great issues at stake; our armies will not be operating in different and independent circles, or scattered broadcast over the land, trying to break into the rebel inclosure at all points at the same time. We shall probably have our armies massed in bodies sufficient to beat the rebel armies whenever attacked. General Grant has done this whenever he has attacked them, and his past achievements give a reliable promise that his future performances

will be of a like successful character.

A number of other changes have been made in the respective commands of the Yankee armies, which are thus summed up by the

Philadelphia Inquirer: Gen. W. T Sherman has by the same order been assigned to the late command of Gen. Grant, in the Southwest, which is called the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and Arkansas. Gen. W. F. Smith, a Major General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of General Grant. He has been once rejected by the Senate when cominated for Major General of Volunteers. Gen.

McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee. It is runored the Army of the Potomac in to be re-organized into three corps; the First corps, it is said, will be absorbed into the Second, Fifth and Sixth, which will make three very strong and effective corps. And the same rumor assigns the command of these corps respectively to Generals Hancock, Warren and Sedwick General Smith hancock, Warren and Sedwick. General Smith has also been spoken of in this connection, while also been spoken of in this connection, white it is not at all likely that Gen. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, will be severed from the Army of the Potomac. It is not at all unlikely that the re-organization of the corps above mentioned will be made, but the arrangement of the commanders, as indicated, is premature and probably altogether guess work:

star to be more than of the six

[For the Confederate. CAMP OF SED N. C. CAVALBY, NEAR) KINSTON, N. C., March 18th, 1864

Mesers. Editors: Perhaps a word from the swampe of eastern North Carolina will not be altogether unacceptable. There is but little to communicate though in the way of news. The owle and from carouse alone in the dense wilderness of swamps, annoyed only by the occasional tread of the wary picket as he feels his new along his longly heat.

his way along his lonely beat

Recently several (about 15) deserters wh have been lying in the woods below, and others thinking themselves safe because in the vankee lines, have come up to the General commanding at Kinston and submitted themselves as they ought to have done long since, Better late than never, however. That hanging scrape at Kinston has had a good effect it seems, else these would never have voluntarily come up, and thus merit lenient treatment.

To speak of the spirit of the troops down here would be to repeat what has come up to you from every quarter of the army. Our regiment has not re-inlisted it is true, for there are some things connected with the regiment that forbid it now, but this much is certain, there are no proops more determined as to how this war shall end than this regiment.

We are all pleased with the recent enactments of Congress The late Congress has immortalized itself. But how, will the State authorities execute their part of it? Every body in the army is anxious to know. What offers is Gov. Vance going to c'aim as necessary to carry on the State government? Where are the militia officers, the "squires" and the constables? Are they still to be exempted? We in the army can not see why they should be unless they are expected to exert an influence in the coming election by way of gratitude for past favors. If the Governors of the States still hold on to these officers (!) in vain may Congress try to stengthen our army. If men will belittle themselves by hunting up these little positions ordinarily below par, for the sake of screening themselves from the enrolling efficer and the army, they ought at once to be sent to the front. Nationalities have been lost by less errors than the one alluded to above. A few thousand men this spring, may turn the tide for us or against us. These surplus gentlemen -officers without commands, &c., might do the country good service now, or may be borne down by an adverse tide which they might once have resisted. We should not allow ourselves to be deluded-the war is not ended yet. We cannot tell when it will end, but we can say how it shall end.

Your paper is well received by our men. Its principles are our principles-"victory or death" May agitation and discord be sunk to the father of discord, "there to writhe in adamantine chains and penal fires."

Truly yours,

[For The Confederate. CAMP 12TH N. C. INFANTRY,) March 19th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Whilst perusing your inferesting paper a lew days ago, a piece at tracted my attention from one of North Carolina's fair daughters in relation to the conduct some of her sons who still remain at home and thinking that it required an answer, I have deigned to reply.

Like L., our cheeks have often burned with shame, when we would see some quotation from the Standard or Progress in the Richmond papers, about the disaffection of our people at home. But let me assure L that the glory and honor of the old North State does not rest with those knights of the carpet . at home, but with her brare and gallant soldiery in the field, and as long as it remains in such hands her fair escutcheon will never be tarni hed.

And desertions, which a few months rgo were so numerous, are scarcely ever heard of now The deserter gets no favors shown him in the army, and I well know the smiles of the fair ladies are reserved for the gallant ys who remaboin at their post and keep back the vandalic foe.

Every soldier returning from home on furlough, wears a happy and cheerful smile on his countenance, and when the time comes again to meet the invader, will press forward with renewed vigor and energy, determined never to yield as long as there remains an arm strong enough to wield a sword or shoul-

The spirit of '61 has indeed revived again. as they have proven by so unanimosly re-enlisting for the war. Let L. and all the fair daughters of our Confederacy take courage, for methinks in the distance can be seen the dark and protentous clouds which have so long obscured our political horizon beginning to clear away, soon to be succeeded by the glorious sunlight of an honorable peace. W. G., Co. F, 12TH N. C. INFANTRY.

For The Confederate. MESSRS. EDITORS :- The cloud of despondency which for a while hung over us so loweringly, is fast being dissipated. Already. its silver linings reflect upon 'us the resuscitating and invigorating rays of the bright sun of victory that rose at the opening of the spring campaign. While the currency bill has given hope and confidence to our home people, the military bill has infused new life and vigor in the army, which joined with their indomitable will and determination to be free, will render them invincible. In vain will the miserable isms and schims of the North, those teachings which disgrace bumanity, hurl their bolts of envy, revenge hatred and malice against that band of Southrons who keep guard at the portals of the temple of liberty. Knowing the precious treasure there deposited, and rightly estima-ting its value, they will guard it with such jealous care, that none need fear the despot's feet will ever tread its sacred precincts, much less his hand deepoil it of its priceless jewels: The malcontents and agitators, when they contemplate the heroic deeds and devotion of this baild of patriots, who have not only sacrificed home and comfort and endured the hardships of war, for three long weary years, but have renewed their d votion to their country and to the cause of the civil religions and political liberty of the world, should hang their heads in chame for the past, and resolve never again to let their voices be heard but in encouragement to our army and in support

of the government. What has become of these Conventionists. and may I not in strict propriety say Conventiclers, who would have sought a refuge from the evils of war under that robbet flag, which waves over the vandal and motley arew that seeks to enclave them and the land of their birth? Why are their numbers so thinned of late? Why do they destry their leader, just then he so boldly roises his Standard? Is it because they fear the retribution and infamy that most certainly await the traitor, the dislatter. That they have been brought to a sense of their duty to their families and their country. That they begin to place the proper estimate upon the treasure expended and priceless blood shed in the cause of freedom. That they begin to understand why our relentless for wages this steel. begin to understand why our relentless for wages this cruel and savage war against us—

that he seeks our subjugation, the confiscation of our lands, the annihilation of our political rights-that he may place over us rulers of his own choosing—that we may have no voice in framing the laws by which we would be govern-ed—that our judges may be of his own birelings and minions—that our teachers, both spiritual and temporal, may be selected by him from his New England stock of puritan hypocrites—that we may be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." for our Northern task-masters.

Have reflections like these brought them to their senses? If so we will have no-more of their convention; no more speeches for peace till the last armed foe is driven from our soil. Instead of peare meetings and seditious assemblages, from which proceed all manner of murmurings and complainings, discontent and treason, they will be heard in private and in public, at home and abroad, giving encouragement to the cause and assistance to the country, in its efforts to establish and maintain. its independence. They will buckle on their armour and struggle with tyranny until treedom plants her foot victorious on the grave NEUSE. of despotism.

Por The Confederate.

Destructives"...Confederates-Governor Yance.

MESSES. EDITORS :- In your editorial of the 23rd instant, in speaking of the resolutions passed at Wilmington and commending them, you say : " and we respectfully urge them as the Confederate Platform in North Carolis na." In another editorial, on "Sensation Bumors," speaking of the late Convention movement you say: "Officers of the State Government, military and civil, favored this seditions movement, and some of them went so far as to declare that the object was o secede from the Confederacy, and that they favored it. More can be pr ved on some men than they are aware of," &c. Now, Sir, who are these " officers, military and civil, ' but leaders of the conservatives and office nolders, under THEIR Governor? In 1862 I. was a Vance man, and wish to be again in 1864. I was then a Confederate and am now: and never intend to be either a conservative, a submissionist, a reconstructionist or a tory. Now these resolution spoken of propose Gov. Vance for re-election; and you propose them for a Confederate Platform. Let us enquire what his Excellency has done to merit this. He was elected as a no-party man, has there ever been a stronger partizan administration in North Carolina? Have not all the "destructive" confederates, holding office, had to make room for conservative, peace convention men, from the directors of the Deep River Navigation Company, up to the Adjutant and Attorney Generals? Did his Excellency let his sentiments be known last summer in time to have saved the reputapeace meetings? Dit he let his sentiments be known concerning the late convention agitation, when they would have been valuable to the people of the State? No. But when both of these projects are at the last gasp. then he rush s in and is dead against them. It would seem from the assertion of the Hon, . T. Leach; in a late publication over his signature, that the Governor endorsed the Johnston county resolutions; for he says: "Perhaps it might be a little refreshing to the O server and Contederate to know, that our chief magistrate read and endorsed in manuscript the much reviled Johnston county resolutions." From this it would appear that he was for a convention; then in his late speech he is against it. Now, how does he stand?-for there has been time to change

again. Now who are these desponding, discontented, creaking, complaining, whipped men, with long coat tails stalking through the land, sowing discontent, disaffection, and despondency, to say nothing worse, broadcast through the land, wherever they go, with an everlasting creak, creak? Are they not "officers of the government, military and civil?" and we Confederates called upon to adopt and vote for their partizan leader, in order that they may continue to hold office, be safe, and continue to croak, and encourage, and teach others to croak. It is asking, I t'rink, a little too much of us. Will his Excellency send all of the able-bodied magistrates and militia officers between the ages of 18 and 45 to recruit our army, and fill their places at home by "some of the many patriotic men who have been disabled, nobiy battling for their rights," as required by the

55th Regt. N. C. Toops? We shall see. Now, shall the Confederates support his Excellency on faith in him that he will do right, as I did in '62? If they do, they will be much more disappointed than I have been; and that is saying a great deal. Having been disappointed once, but much more in his sup porters than in Gov. Vance himself, I must know exactly how and where be stands, and how he is going to treat the Confederates in the future, before I can pledge my vote for him, which, under existing circumstances, I shall be glad to do f he will only "come out of his surroundings to us—(an expression borrowed from the sediers;) for I have entire confidence in his Excellency personally, and admiration for his talents; but neither confidence in, nor admiration for some of his officers

of the State government, military and civil. Excuse me, if I too make an appeal to the Confederates, and urge them not to committhenfselves to the support of any man toe hastily. Let us wait and see what is proposed to be done by his Excellency, before we pledge. ourselves to his support, for we ought to remain free and unfettered, to do whatever we may think the best interest of the Confederacy demands of us, and I know we will all

do that cheerfully. "A CONFEDERATE."

To THOSE INVESTING .- Those having more Confederate money than they wish to invest in four percent. Confederate bonds, would do well to consider whather investing it in the Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company would not be the best thing they could do with it. The stock of this Company, if it should prove as valuable as that of other similar investments, will, in a short time, stand at a very high premium. The present organization of the Company, with Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Esq., for its President, is a good guarantee of its. prospective value. The Company have already on their books, as we learn, about one million dellars. The charter granted by the State, limits its stock to ten millions. The larger the amount of its capital, the more chances for successful operation. - Salisbury Watchman

The New York World's Washington currespondent says the Republicans are bringing great pressure upon Liocoln to induce him to refuse to serve a second term.

Bill Mc Lane alias the "Red Fox " of East Tennessee, who was a noted Yankee bush-

The people are most critical in those sections which have seen least of the war, because minimum characters as into hamility, whilst prosperity makes as very proof.

selfonisillo empe et a men ont

The New York Round Table thus disposes of the yankee military operations in North

Carolina : for better employed in the capture of Wilmington than in packet advances in Plorids or upon John's Island. If he had not men enough to ensure success at Wilmington, in connection with such troops as could be spared from North Carolina, his available surplus could be well used with some of the large-armies whose operations must, in the end,

decide the contest. What may be the strength of the fourth fraction we have no means of knowing; but it is cicar, that wisdom presents but two alter-natives for our guidance in North Carolina, viz : eitheir to operate in sufficient force to gain and hold Goldsboro', Baleigh and Greensboro', or else to retain only troops enough to hold our own with the aid of the gunboats and strong defensive works. As it is clear that we have not force enough in North Carolina to move on Raieigh, we cannot expect anything in the way of decided advantages there unless the surplus troops should cooperate with Gillmore in the reduction of Wilmington. Should this not be done, any surplus troops there may be there, after providing for a strict defensive, ought to be sent

to some one of the active armies in the field. General Me de is said to be fully viudicated respecting the Gettysburg battle, while General Sickles has gone under. Meade says he intended to have turned Lee's right flank at Gettysburg, and to have placed his own army between the Confederates and the Potomac before giving general battle. He says that he was perfectly confident of his ability to defeat Lee, and could then have captured him, bag and baggage, but that General Sickles by disobeying orders advanced his own corps too far, got it involved; and it then became necessary to engage the whole army in order to save Sickles. Meade says that it cost three thousand men merely to repair the blunder of which General Sickles was guilty: and in this view General Halleck, otherwise hostile to Meade, fully sustains him. .

The following precious paragraph is from the news elitorial of the New York Herald,

of the 16th: It is stated by our correspondent at Norfolk that Gen. Kilpatrick positively affirms that the instructions found on the person of the late Col. Dahlgreen did not contemplate the "assassination" of Mr. Davis, or any member of his Cabinet, as stated in the Richmond papers; but only that he should kill, or cause to be killed, Mr. Davis, if, after capturing him, he should attempt to make his escape It is further alleged that it was onlypublic property which was to have been destroyed in Richmond, provided the Union troops got a chance to destroy any property there at all, which, it appears -owing to the treachery of that unhappy negro guide whom Col. Dahlgren bung-they did not get for the

[It would be better, rather than to dispute he plain words of Dahlgren's papers, to lie boldly like the New York Evening Post, and proclaim that they are spucious. - SENT.]

[From the Montgomery Advertisor.] An Impressive Scene--Bishop Meade and General Lee.

It was a beautiful evening in the summer of 1863. The sky was cloudless. The sun was . nearly setting. Its bright, slanting rays passing through a curtained window, lightened up a room, in which the incident now about to be related was occurring. In a plain, bu spacious mausion had long lived, and was dying, the great, and good Bishop Meade. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Dioc-se of Virginia, Full of years and ripe with the good works of more than half a century, that good man was about changing time for eternity. His last battle was fought, victory was his, and he was now receiving his discharge from earth's battle fields forever. It was a sad but beautiful scene. A calm but hely serenity, lightened up his countenance.-Friends were there and strangers too, to witness the death of the good and holy man, and as almost breathless they gazed upon the solemn scene, they felt that "the chamber where the good man meets his fate, is blessed beyond the common walks of life, quite on the verge of Heaven."

His hour had come. With holy serenity, but feeble voice, he bade a last adieu to all, both friend and stranger, in his room, except one, and gave to each his dying charge. The exception referred to was that great and good man, now at the head of our forces in Virg nia, Gen. Robert Lee, He approached the be side of the dying Bishop, and sank upon his knees. He was weeping. Bishop Meade thus addressed him: "Gan. Lee, I am dying, and from this stand point of time, in sight of eternity, permit me to give you my last injunction.

"For a considerable period I thought this

war an unjust one, and was for maintaining the

Union. But when I saw Lincola's proclamation, my eyes were opened, and I saw nothing remained to the South, but deepest degradation or war to the bitter end. Since that time I have done all in my power for the Confederate arms. But I can do no more. God calls and I go at his summens. Gen. Lee, you are enga-ged in a holy cause—the cause of libert, the cause of unborn Millions. I see it now as I have never seen it before. You are at the head of a mighty army, to which millions look with untold anxiety and hope. You are a Christian soldier. God thus far owns and blesses you in your efforts for the cause of the South. Trust in God, Gen. Lee, with all your heart," and placing his palsied hands on the General's head, he added, in a voice never to be forgotten by the bystanders, " you will never be overcome-

you can never be overcome!"

The dying man coased to speak, and slowly removed his hands from Gen. Lee's head. He arose from his kneeling posture, his eyes swimming in tears. There were no dry eyes in that room. It was Jacob blessing his son -and as he ceased to speak be ceased to live -Bishop Meade lay there a corpse. Tell me not ye skepties that it is enthusiastism, when I boldly assert that I firmly believe that by that act of Bishop Meade, Gen. Lee was rendered invincible. The dying blessing of that holy man will rest upon him throughout this war. Yankee millions may howl for his destruction, and all the blood hoveds from Lincoln's kennel may be turned loose to bunt him: down, Rivers of blood may be shed and thousands of lives sacrificed; yeal all of our fair sunny land may be made one vast Golgotha, but amidst all the carnage and blood, the charmed life, will stand secure. No; Gen. Lee can "never be overcome," he can "never be conquered!" S.S.

The Yankee committee on the conduct of the war, has examined Gen. Meatle relative to the charges prefered by Gen. Sickles in connection with the battle at Gettysburg. He gave a full history of the battle and denied all the charges. General Thomas is said not to be on cordial relations with Grant - When rogues

ful out," &c.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Tanassen, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 24. Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day. Everybody is occupied in adjusting financial matters, preparatory to the change in the currency next week.

The banks of this city have resolved not to receive the present currency on deposit, except notes below five dollars. After the first of April the new currency will rapidly take the place of the old remaining unfunded, under this action of

Hatters in Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 24. The snow is fast melting, and the roads are quite deep with mud.

All quiet in front and in our lines. Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is expected to risit the army to-morrow.

KINSTON. N. C., March 16th, 1864. WM. W. HOLDEN, Esq: Dear Sir-I hope ou will rot consider me presumptuous in addressing you these lines at this time, inasmuch as you have announced yourself a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. I assure you that nothing but a live of courry, and I trust a pure patriotism, has prompted me to write these lines to one of such wide-spread notoriety as yourself. " Vox populi, vox Dei," is an axiom generally received and accredited by all nations, and especially so by politicians.

I have no doubt but you verily believe the popular voice of North Carolina to be with and for you in the coming contest, or you would not be a candidate for Governor, unless. you have some object, in view of a diabolical character. It is needless for me here to mention, that, as a politician, and the principles which you have advocated with such untiring devotion during the present sharp and bloody contest between the United and Confederate States are better known to the people of North Carolina than of any other State. It is a well known fact, not only at home, but abroad. that you are a warm and fast friend of President Davis, and the government over which he presides-that wile editing the Standard you always gave them a cordial and hearty support, in repelling the assaults of the enemy teaching the people of the Confederacy the wholesome paccept, "united we stand, divided we fall." We all know, especially those of us in the army, the support you gave the conscript law in our country's greatest peril-how you counselled the people at home respecting it, and what influence it had upon our forces in the field. You also gave the impresement act a support worthy of your ewn self-just such a one as every soldier expected at your hands. We all read your thundering phillipics on military despotism lamentations over the atrocities and vandalism of "this cruel war" as carried on by-not Abraham Lincoln. We all know your views and teerings respecting the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; your beld and manly efforts to get up a State convention, (for what purpose we need not mention) are properly appreciated by the who e army. You yours if are not insensible of what estimation you are he d by the soldiers—for you have said it time again that three-fourths of all the s kliers in the field are with you and for you. Now, in conclusion, permit me in behalf of the soldiers of H ke's brigade, to invite you to pay us a visit at Kinston, N. C., at your earliest convenience, and rest assured that we will give you a reception worthy of the occasion-yea, verily, we will give you such an elevation in this contest that no other candidate for gubernatorial honors would even wish to aspire to-not

MARRIED,

even Governor Vance. I hope to see you

at a very early day in our camp. ORR.

In this city, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Dr. Smedes, Dr. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, of Chowan, to Miss CORINNA WORTH, daughter of Jonathan Worth, E-q., of this city.

New Advertisements.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District... I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfulty served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a so dier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest

of our common country.

My news will be fully set forth, in a future circular, the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress duty will then call me back to my gallaut little command, and I will go and share with it the tle command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectively,

N. A. RAMSEY,

Co. D, 61st N. O. T. Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864. mh 24-51 tf;

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.

mh 25-5lood-lm C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please cupy.

MCTICEMY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND
the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood
and Satisbury. He has now proved to be a sure
foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty
and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis. \$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance:

Lexington, March 24, 1861.-d-604 OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co .). March 18, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST.,
the Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock. A. M. The Accommodation
Train will leave Raleigh at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock,
A. M., and the accommodation Train at 2.15, P.
M. P. A. DUNN, Sup't. mb 24-50-1w

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 24, 1864.

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DIScontinued until further notice.
ush 24—50-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup':.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A. B. RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

Require twenty-five No. 1 negre men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good made to hire will do well apply immediately.

THISCE, Cap't & A. Q. M.